

National Republican

WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. J. MURTAGH & CO., PUBLISHERS.

S. P. HANFORD, EDITOR.

1000 WASHINGTON ST. N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

MY WHOLE LIFE SHALL BE DIRECTED TOWARD PRESERVING THE UNION, AND MAKING IT IN THE PROPER AND FULLER SENSE OF THE TERM, PERMANENTLY FREE.

—ANDREW JOHNSON—Washington, April 20th, 1865.

"IT IS THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WHO SHOULD BE TAUGHT TO UNDERSTAND THAT FREEDOM IS A CIVIL, NOT A PHYSICAL, NOT IN ANOTHER, BUT THAT FREEDOM IS A CIVIL, AND SHOULD BE TREASURED AS SUCH AND ENJOINED AS SUCH."—ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States—April 20, 1865.

"SHOW ME WHO HAS BEEN ENGAGED IN THESE CONSPIRACIES, WHO HAS FIRED FROM OUR PLACES, WHO HAS GIVEN INSTRUCTIONS TO TAKE OUR PORTS, AND DOCK YARDS, AND ARSENALS, AND DOCK YARDS, AND I WILL SHOW YOU A TRAITOR. I WOULD HAVE THEM ARRESTED, AND, IF CONVICTED WITHIN THE MEANING AND SCOPE OF THE CONSTITUTION, I WOULD HANG THEM."—ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States—March 24, 1865.

ALL letters relating to the subscription of, or advertising in, the REPUBLICAN should be addressed to the publishers, as above.

All letters or communications intended for publication, or any way relating to the editorial department of the paper, should be addressed to the editor, as above.

Business and other correspondents will greatly oblige the Publishers and the Editor by complying with the above suggestions.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whoever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of its good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

NOTICE.—The Daily National Republican is now furnished by carriers to subscribers in this city and Georgetown at fifty cents per month.

MOEDAY, JULY 24, 1865.

To the Patrons of the National Republican.—Reduction in Price.

From and after the first day of August, 1865, the price of the Daily National Republican will be twenty cents per month.

When we raised the price of our paper in July, 1864, we were compelled to do so on account of the increase in the price of labor and material of all kinds. The cost of paper has fallen considerably during the past month. The price of labor has not fallen, and hence, probably, that wages will be reduced for some time to come. But, believing that we shall receive larger accessions to our list of subscribers by being liberal in our prices, we have decided upon the reduction named above.

It is the purpose of the proprietors to continue to make the REPUBLICAN a first-class newspaper, improving as we go along, giving more attention to local and departmental affairs than we have been able to do in the past, because of the pressure of war news upon us.

The space and time heretofore necessarily given to the promulgation of "bloody battles," on sea and land, will be much more agreeably devoted to the future to the development of the resources of the country through the various branches of the several departments of the Government.

The local news of the city will receive the special attention of the proprietors of the REPUBLICAN. Thorough and accurate reports of all public and noteworthy events in the District will be promptly published.

We have made arrangements to have the REPUBLICAN delivered to every country and regularly to subscribers in all parts of this city and Georgetown. Subscribers will confer a favor by promptly notifying us of any remittance on the part of carriers.

We respectfully solicit from our advertising friends a continuation of their patronage.

Income Tax of the District.

The amount of income tax paid last year by the citizens of this District was upwards of \$1,500,000. The indications are that the receipts from that source for the present year will be upwards of \$2,000,000.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.—This Bureau is in receipt of gratifying reports of the condition of the crops. The wheat crop is generally large, and sufficient to yield a large amount for exportation. The corn crop is in a flourishing condition, and promises a large yield. The oat crop is everything at this time, that could be desired. The potatoes better than usual, and bid fair to be abundant. All other crops, both fall and spring, sown and planted, bid fair to be larger than the crops of last year. The fruits are not so uniformly good, especially in the Western States.

COL. HENRY STARK, well-known in this city for twenty-five years past, died at his residence near Beltsville, Prince George county, Maryland, yesterday, at the age of seventy-one years. He was a grandson of the New Hampshire Revolutionary General, and, we understand, was the last male representative of that hero. The Colonel having no family, deceased of his property by bequest some time ago.

GENERALS SICKLES AND DE TROBRIAND will leave the city to-day for New York, having been assigned to duty in the Department of the East, under General HOOKER.

THE total capital represented by the national banks doing business throughout the country amounts to \$372,656,750.

BOOTH'S WARDROBE.—The theatrical wardrobe of J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin, which was picked up from the wreck of the schooner Marie Victoria, has been sold by auction in London. Though most of the articles were greatly damaged by salt water, they realized high prices. A dressing case, nearly in pieces, brought fifteen dollars, and spotted costumes were knocked down at twenty-five dollars.

THE Selma (Alabama) correspondent of the Herald states that a considerable quantity of cotton is awaiting transportation to the sea-board.

PERSONAL.

Justice Advocate Holt is at the White House.

FITZ GREENE HALLOCK, the poet, is now in his 73d year.

ROBERT DALE OWEN is visiting a life of our late President.

Gov. FAYSON, of New York, is reported by the Timesville paper, as making a brief tour through the oil regions.

VICTOR EXAMLER is living near Florence, in marriage with a brilliant court woman who has long been his companion.

BENJ. GILMORE, aged 74, died at Harlem on the 19th.

HON. GEORGE HARRINGTON, of this city; Major General CHAMBERLAIN, Hon. A. H. RUSSELL, Solicitor of the Treasury Department, and Major General BUTLER, U. S. A., are at the Ash House, New York.

GEN. CHARLES FITZGERALD, son of the Hon. HENRY FITZGERALD, left New York, last week, to take command of a brigade under Sheridan in Texas.

The Army—Promotions in the Pay Department, U. S. A.

The Secretary of War has promoted the following named officers of the Pay Department for faithful and meritorious services during the war:

To be Colonel: Lieutenant Colonel Hiram Leonard, Deputy Paymaster General, San Francisco, California.

Lieutenant Colonel N. W. Brown, Deputy Paymaster General, St. Louis, Mo.

To be Lieutenant Colonel: Major F. E. Hunt, Chief Paymaster, District of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Major Thomas W. Winston, Chief Paymaster, District of the Gulf, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Major Robert A. Kinzie, Chief Paymaster, District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M.

Major Daniel McClure, Chief Paymaster, District of Indiana and Illinois, Indianapolis, Ind.

Major David Taggart, Chief Paymaster, District of Eastern Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Major Cary H. Fry, San Francisco, Cal.

Major Samuel Woods, San Francisco, Cal.

Major Robert E. Dodge, Chief Paymaster, District of California, San Francisco, Cal.

Major A. C. Pratt, New York city.

Major Chas. T. Larned, Detroit, Mich.

Major E. Wright, San Francisco, Cal.

Major J. A. Whittier, San Francisco, Cal.

Major J. M. B. Potter, Washington, D. C.

Additional Paymasters, to be Lieutenant Colonels.

Major Dwight Hammett, Chief Paymaster, District of Ohio and Kentucky, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Major Frank M. Eiting, Chief Paymaster, District of Pennsylvania, Baltimore, Md.

Major A. V. Elliott, Chief Paymaster, District of the South, Hilton Head, S. C.

Major Robert E. Dodge, Chief Paymaster, Division of Referred Claims, Washington, D. C.

Major Amos Binney, Chief Paymaster, District of Virginia and North Carolina, Norfolk, Va.

Major William Allen, Chief Paymaster, District of the Cumberland, Louisville, Ky.

Major J. H. Phinney, Chief Paymaster, District of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.

Major J. D. McPhail, Chief Paymaster, District of West Virginia, Wheeling, West Va.

Major H. B. Reese, Paymaster in charge of Station, Chicago, Ill.

Major Russell Elliott, Paymaster in charge of Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Major William M. Wiley, Paymaster in charge of Station, Harrisburg, Penna.

Major J. G. Usher, Paymaster in charge of Station, Boston, Mass.

Major Thomas H. Stanton, Paymaster in charge of Station, Richmond, Va.

Major H. P. Walcott, Paymaster in charge of Station, Columbus, Ohio.

Major Thomas J. Wilson, Paymaster in charge of Station, Annapolis, Md.

Major F. C. W. Johnson, Paymaster in charge of Station, Wilmington, Del.

Major E. H. Brooke, Major Wm. B. Rochester, Major H. A. Hutchins, Major David Taylor, Major D. L. Eaton, Major W. A. Robinson, Major J. W. Nichols, Major S. M. Reynolds, Major Thomas B. Oakley, Major N. Vedder, Major N. C. Sawyer, Major J. A. Lawyer and Major Wm. H. Jamison, Washington, D. C.

Major James B. Sheridan, Major R. D. Judd and Major M. F. Webb, New York city.

Major Wm. Smith, Saint Paul, Minn.

Major J. H. Kinzie, Chicago, Ill.

Major F. C. W. Johnson, St. Louis, Mo.

Major Wm. Tillman, Louisville, Ky.

Major V. C. Hanna, Indianapolis, Ind.

Major A. W. Hendricks, St. Louis, Mo.

The Light-Draft Monitor—Chief Engineer.

The Baltimore Sun of Saturday, in noticing the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War relative to the failure of the light-draft monitors, says:

"Mr. Stimers (who was 'puffed' so largely at one time by the newspapers) is now a correspondent for his opinion in opposition to Commodore Dupont as to the capacity of the monitors in attacking the Charleston fort, and is charged with responsibility of these errors."

The Sun never lets an opportunity slip of showing its vindictive spirit towards the Americans, and Mr. Stimers having coincided in opinion with the Americans as to the Dupont attack on Charleston, is sufficient to draw its ire upon him.

Mr. Stimers was never "puffed" in the American press, nor ever abused. He performed great and important services to the Government in superintending the construction of the whole fleet of monitors, and in helping to fight the Merrimack with the first monitor, the Monitor No. 1, in the action of March 9, 1862, what the greatest mathematician is liable to. That he has been persecuted by the enemies of the monitors is even admitted by the committee, and when the important services performed by these vessels in the assault on Charleston are considered, we do not wonder that such disloyal people as the writers for the Sun should seize every opportunity of assailing all who aided and sustained the Department in giving them a fair trial.

Admiral Dupont is now in his grave, and if his important friends will leave this Charleston business alone we will not attempt to detract one ray of honor from that to which he is justly entitled. They, however, should remember that there is now no difficulty in obtaining authentic information as to the damage done to Fort Sumter by the monitors, not only from citizens of Charleston, but from officers who were in the fort at the time they were actually engaged. It will be remembered, took the ground that the monitors had done no damage to the fort, while we contended that two or more fifteen inch shells had passed through the wall and exploded inside.

Fort was nearly silenced, and on the point of surrender when he withdrew from the fight. He, on the other hand, maintained that the fire was as brisk as ever, and that the fort could not be taken. The truth of history will decide the question.

In the meantime we will repeat again that we have never entertained any but the kindest personal feeling for Admiral Dupont. We believe then and still believe that he fulfilled every opportunity to add to his own professional fame, and to strike a crown blow at the rebellion. All the rebel testimony we have received since the close of the war is corroborative of the opinion we then expressed, but we shall leave the question for others to investigate, unless forced by such assaults as that in the Sun to vindicate our own judgment and the cause of truth.—Baltimore American, 24th.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Later from Europe.

FARTHER POINT, July 23.—The steamer Peruvian, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., via Greenock on the 14th inst., has passed this point.

COTTON MARK.—Cotton, all qualities slightly declined, but to-day's market closed somewhat firmer. Breadstuffs quiet and firm. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm but quiet. Corn firmer and tending upwards. Provisions quiet and steady.

LONDON, July 13.—Consols for money, 92 1/2; Erie shares, 52 1/2; Five-twentys, 70 1/2.

THE MEXICAN.—The election of a new Congress is progressing with public attention. The returns thus far show a net Liberal gain of 7.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—It is finally settled that the Great Eastern leaves the North on the 13th and Valencia on the 19th.

Telegraph communication with India is a fault or break in the Persian Gulf cable.

SECOND DISPATCH.—The English political news is centered in the Parliamentary elections. Returns to the 12th instant show the election of 184 Liberals and 102 Conservatives. The Liberals have lost 18 seats and gained 24; so the indications are that the Government will have no increased strength in the new Parliament.

Four members of the Administration have been defeated, namely, Lord Barry, in Dover; Colonel White, at Kidderminster; Lord Paget, at Litchfield; and Mr. Pell, at Burg. As a rule, the contest has been one of satisfaction, and with little rioting.

Numerous elections were progressing when the steamer sailed, and it would be another week before the country contests were decided.

There had been rumors of the appearance of cholera at Constantinople and Smyrna, but they had been pronounced unfounded, and a short quarantine had been established between the two ports.

The Spanish Government notified the Pope of its recognition of the Kingdom of Italy. The papal ministry having declined to attend the banquet at the Mexican Embassy, it is reported it will be shortly withdrawn.

A paper dispatch reported the announcement that the Pope had excommunicated Maximilian.

Additional official correspondence on American affairs had been published. It shows that England and France acted in concert, and that the Government of the United States, allowing them to be disgraced and sold in neutral ports, originated with Drouyn de L'Huys. Earl Russell agreed to the proposition, but pointed out that the cruisers of the United States were in the hands of a few, and that the claims must be decided in ordinary courts of law.

In a letter to Sir Frederic Bruce, Earl Russell gives the opinion that in the case of the Elia, the United States should be satisfied with the public property of the United States, but that the claims must be decided in ordinary courts of law.

In another dispatch Earl Russell replies to Mr. Sewall's note on the cessation of beligerent rights. He regrets that his explanation was not acceptable to the United States Government, and addresses arguments in favor of the English course. He trusts that these additional explanations will prove favorable to the establishment of a lasting friendship between the two nations.

It is stated that the steamer Beatrice, late Rappahannock, was overhauled by the Sacramento before reaching Liverpool, but was permitted to proceed.

From Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, July 22.—A court-martial (Lieutenant Hahn presiding) convened at Norfolk yesterday, and adjourned today.

At Norfolk, yesterday, the thermometer stood 100 degrees in the shade.

The civil courts are to be organized to-day in Elizabeth City county for the first time since the commencement of the war.

The chief magistrate is to be elected. Samuel How is clerk of the court, and W. H. Curtis sheriff.

Arrived, Steamer Conroy, from Washington, bound to Richmond.

The United States steamer Quinbaug was wrecked on the bar off Morehead City on the 21st inst., and about twenty persons are reported lost or missing.

Captain Jerome was in command of the steamer, and was reported to have been killed, and fifty soldiers. The most of them were landed on shore. Steamer a total loss.

Steamer Thomas A. Morgan, Captain Edgar, arrived from City Point, bound to Baltimore, with Pennsylvania troops of General Kilpatrick's command.

LATER IS REPORTED TO THE LOSS OF STEAMER QUINBAUG.

The Quinbaug left Morehead City on the morning of 21st inst. for Fort Monroe, with 250 soldiers belonging to the 9th Maine and 70th Pennsylvania regiments.

After passing outside the bar the steamer became unmanageable and went ashore, and is a perfect wreck. From 25 to 30 lives were lost—names not known, except Lieut. W. F. Body, 9th Maine, whose body was washed ashore, and is buried on the beach.

Schooner W. A. Croker, arrived from New York with hay.

The steamer Thomas E. Cahill, which took the house occupied by General Grant while operating in front of Richmond, to Philadelphia, has returned, arriving this A. M.

Thermometer 96 at Old Point this P. M.

Recruiting in the Rebel States—How Massachusetts Delayed to Queue.

Joseph M. Pelly, who was appointed Provost Marshal of the State for the purpose of superintending the work of recruiting in the rebel States, has closed up his accounts and been relieved from duty. The amount deposited with the Treasurer was \$63,292.

Nearly one-sixth of the whole sum was to the credit of the city of Boston, and 432 men were furnished toward her quota. The city of Worcester received \$10,000, and Springfield \$80,000. The Boston list is 418 colored men, all of whom but 16 were three years' men, and claimed no bounty. They have, in nearly every instance, proved themselves faithful soldiers—only four having been known to desert.

They have been furnished at about half the cost of other recruits during the same time, making an aggregate saving of at least half a million of dollars to the citizens of the State. Of the amount deposited with the Treasurer, \$29,968 have been returned to the various towns, and more than ten thousand, at Governor Andrew's suggestion, and with the consent of individuals, saved from the deposits have been placed in the hands of Surgeon General Hale, for the relief of sick and disabled soldiers. The State has furnished during the war, for the army and navy, 157,399 men, and stands, at the close, \$3,323 ahead of all calls. She need not be ashamed of her record in this respect.—Boston Journal.

VISIT OF ADMIRAL FARQUHAR TO PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Admiral Farquhar arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., on Thursday. He was received at the Custom and Portsmouth depots by William H. Hackett, Esq., President of the Common Council, who presented him to the citizens present, when cheer upon cheer arose to the gallant hero of New Orleans. The Admiral at once proceeded to the navy yard ship and embarked in the steamer Fox to the yard, where he was received by Admiral Bailey and the other naval officers attached to the yard. A salute was fired, and the Admiral proceeded with his wife to the residence of Admiral Bailey, whose guest he is to be for the present.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

Post Office Address.

Postmaster General Denison this morning established an office at Bedford Springs, Bedford county, Penn., and appointed Albert G. Allen postmaster.

On the Orange and Alexandria and Virginia Central railroads the following route agents are appointed: Frederick H. Bruce, Richard M. Black and Mariette M. Croft, between Washington, via Gordonsville, and Richmond, Va., at pay of \$800 per annum.

General Sickles in Town.

At the Metropolitan Hotel, on Saturday night, a concourse of people assembled to do homage to Major General Sickles.

Lieutenant E. L. Townsend, commanding Company A, 9th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and formerly A. D. C. on General Sickles' staff, gave the General a serenade through the band of his regiment, led by Mr. WINTERS. The music was finely timed, and was given with excellent taste. Many a loud and lusty hurrah rent the air with fervent calls for General Sickles.

General Sickles appeared on the balcony, and in answer to the enthusiastic reception, said:

GENTLEMEN: I am happy to recognize among those to whom I am indebted for this graceful compliment some of my esteemed associates in the military service. The army and the navy have performed their great duty in conquering an honorable peace. To make that peace permanent, and to make us more a fraternal and united people, it is necessary that the victors should be magnanimous, and that the vanquished should be loyal. (Cheers.)

Our wise and just President, accepting the frank and manly declarations of Southern communities, accords them the benefits of an amicable compromise, which has ever yet illustrated the clemency of any Government. (Cheers.) The success of the policy of reconciliation depends upon the conduct of those who are thus generously restored to civil rights. With its failure vanishes the last hope for the tranquility of the South. It is the duty of the soldiers of the Union armies who shared their dangers and their blood with the foe who had laid down his arms to give an example worthy of all honor and emulation. Honorable combat affords no respite to these settlements of respect and appreciation, which are the best foundations of a good understanding, not less between great communities than among individuals.

The future seems full of promise for our country—commanding the respect of all nations, with a station to create armies, (cheers,) and a Grant to lead them. We have no question with any foreign power that in the hands of a few, (applause) presents difficulties beyond the resources of a diplomatic solution. And I see no reason why the whole country may not unite in the patriotic resolution to sustain the President in his admirable measures for the establishment of order, justice, and tranquility. (Enthusiastic applause.)

Cut McKINNEY, of the Army of the Shenandoah, was loudly called for, and said that he simply appeared as an apology for the absence of General TOWNSEND, and that he could only repeat what the General had said: "The victors must be magnanimous and the vanquished must be loyal."

Among the noticeable people present on this occasion were Major General DE TROBRIAND, Lieutenant Colonel HARRISON, of the 24th Pennsylvania; Major MOORE, of General TOWNSEND's staff; Captain KAPPAEL, of General Sickles' staff, and a well-known New Yorker connected with the St. James Hotel, C. JEWETT HAMILIN.

An Official Propagandist of the Dog-in-the-Manger-Policy.

"Mr. William Elder, of the Treasury Department, is the author of a 'dog-in-the-manger' circular, entitled 'A National Debt National Blessing.' This announcement from the 'official propagandist' of financial theories for the Evening Post will be a great surprise to the Doctor and Mr. WILKINSON and all intelligent men.

The jealous spirit of the leaders laid aside for a moment, in the latter part thereof to make room for the following original pun:

What they called 'industrial independence' is the great type and purpose of nationality, in the opinion of Doctor Elder and his school of thinkers—not thinkers.

We have heard of 'free schools,' 'high schools,' and 'schools of mackerel,' but never knew that 'thinkers' had such an organization.

The attack upon Secretary McCulloch, which was the principal object of the article, will not alarm that gentleman very much.

Dr. Elder, a Middle State man, in the course of his investigations, comes upon facts which show that eleven Western States pay thirty-eight and two tenths per cent., (38.2), and the twelve New England and Middle States sixty-one and seven tenths per cent., (61.7), of the internal revenue from manufactures and productions, and only have thirty-three and a half (33 1/2) per cent. of the total population of the Union. Finding these things out by careful research, he chooses to make them known to the people, who are interested in all such news, and who probably will not be deterred from reading the same by any 'dog-in-the-manger'.

An Important Military Order.

The following order was this morning promulgated by command of Major General C. Augur:

Hereafter, when regiments or detached companies are mustered out of service, the division brigade or other commander, with the commanding officers of such regiments or companies, to report to their commands to the Chief Mustered officer at the State rendezvous, as soon as possible, the names of the soldiers, in compliance with general orders, No. 91, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, May 15th, 1865, and other existing orders on the subject.

PERSONAL.

Col. Brewster, delegate to Congress from the Territory of Dakota, was in Springfield on Tuesday, to view the grave of President Lincoln, and before leaving town volunteered \$100 towards the Lincoln monument.

SPRINGFIELD says that many of our fashionable ladies are running to waist. There seems but one way to stay this epidemic.

A Dampener on the Mail.

The mail which left here on Friday last met with an accident, and arrived at the city of New York in a sad state of dampness.

The New York Commercial says: The mail train leaving this morning was delayed for some reason, and when it reached Jersey City, the small car containing the mail-matter fell into the river at the ferry.

A derrick was procured, and men 'fished' for the mail-bags nearly noon, when the car was raised, and the bags recovered. They were brought to the post office in an exceedingly damaged condition.

Among the mails are bags for Europe and California. Many of the papers and letters are reduced to a pulp, and their addresses are entirely illegible.

The President's Policy—Tennessee.

We clip the following portion of a contribution from the Nashville Union, of the 20th inst. It appears in leading type, and would be considered an editorial if it had not been printed over the name of 'One of the people.'

At no time in the history of Tennessee has so much of interest to the people been connected with a congressional election as with the approaching one. Hitherto, where our people have been called upon to select Congressmen, they have been called upon to select men who were to represent them in the halls of Congress, and to define position and relation to the Government. Now, after four years of rebellion and bloodshed, we find all harmonious relationship destroyed. It is true Tennessee is not, and has not been, a seceding State. But it is equally true, that there is in the Congress a large party who maintain that our State can never be readmitted to representation in that body, until certain terms and conditions which they seek to impose are accepted by us.

Upon this question our Chief Magistrate occupies a position upon which every loyal Tennessean should rally. Candidates for Congress who oppose his Administration do so because of their hostility to the measures by which the rebellion was overthrown. They claim to be, and may be Union men; but such Unionism would never have crushed out rebellion. While Northern impracticables and fanatics stand their ground, and insist upon the reconstruction policy of the President, and to impose upon us conditions not of our choosing, these men, if elected, will, by making war upon him in their own direction, become the efficient allies of the fanatics of the North. But it is ever the case that 'extremes meet.'

Giddings and Hale and Sumner could never have affected the security of slavery but for the aid given by Yancy, Rhett, and Wigfall. The President stands today as the great exponent of conservatism in reconstruction. What we, as loyal Tennesseans, need to do is to sustain him. To do this we must elect members of Congress who will support, and not assail him. Suppose that the people of Tennessee should elect a man who would support the policy of the President, and to impose upon us conditions not of our choosing, these men, if elected, will, by making war upon him in their own direction, become the efficient allies of the fanatics of the North. But it is ever the case that 'extremes meet.'

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